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that during the week ended January 27 there were in the city of Regla 2 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

January 17: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended January 15 there were in that city 35 cases of smallpox and 5 deaths therefrom, and many cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, January 29, 1898.

SIR: The following report of sanitary affairs at this port for the week ended Thursday, January 27, is respectfully submitted. The usual mortality table is also included:

The death rate continues to decrease gradually, that of this week showing the lowest number of deaths since September, 1897. This decrease is due principally to the fact that the mortality during the past five months has decreased the pauper population to the extent that the hardiest of them only remain. Another fact is the usual decrease of deaths from yellow fever.

It would be well to note here that one of the two military hospitals at Regla has been abandoned. The building was an old abandoned sugar warehouse before being used as a hospital, and, as it is located on a point of land extending well into the harbor, with wharves on either side, where vessels going to the United States discharge their incoming cargoes, its abandonment is to be commended.

Yellow fever caused but 4 deaths; 3 of these occurred in military hospitals; 1 of the deaths credited to yellow fever should not be so placed, as an autopsy showed the death not to be one of yellow fever, but as a pension goes with a yellow fever diagnosis it was so stated as the cause of death.

This point is brought out to show what value can be placed on unamended statistics. Smallpox has almost decreased to its normal prevalence, but I would not as yet recommend any removal of the vaccination restrictions.

The weather continues warm, with no rains for several weeks.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, January 27, 1898.

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	2	2	4
Enteric fever.....	18	2	20
Pernicious fever.....	11		11
Malarial fever.....	8	8	16
Smallpox.....	3		3
Beriberi.....	1		1
Enteritis.....	68	11	79
Dysentery.....	25	20	45
Diarrhea.....	16		16
Caquezia paludica.....	16	3	19
Pneumonia.....	5		5
Tuberculosis.....	55	4	59
Meningitis.....	4	1	5
Starvation.....	5		5
Deaths from all causes.....	339	58	397
Deaths in military hospitals.....	79	45	124
Deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals.....	1	2	3
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			103.22

Concerning excessive mortality in Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 20, 1898.

SIR: I have had the honor of repeatedly calling your attention in my weekly reports to the excessive mortality in the city of Santiago de Cuba for the last two and a half years.

From the first of January, 1898, to the twentieth of the same month, 269 deaths have been registered. At this rate it would not take very long to depopulate the city.

I will, in this supplemental report, examine the causes which have produced this state of affairs, and made Santiago a pest hole unfit for civilized individuals to inhabit.

Before the war the country was thickly populated by small land-holders, both white and black, who cultivated small coffee, sugar, and fruit plantations. They managed to make an easy living by working a generous and productive soil, but contented with living from day to day, and with the want of economy so proverbial in the Spanish race, seldom or never made provisions for a rainy day. The war broke out suddenly like a thunderclap and all the rural inhabitants left the country, some to fall into the ranks of the insurgent army, others to concentrate in the villages around or in the city of Santiago. Families were left to the care of Providence and public charity. The municipality could do nothing for the poor and the sick, and the consequence was a great increase in the number of sick and a rise in the mortality. Santiago has always been a very dirty and uncared-for city; I have in former reports described it as a dangerous locality for breeding diseases. Add to this the moral influence of fear and depression caused by the war, and no one will wonder that death has an easy task to accomplish.

We are now suffering from an epidemic of malarial fevers, and many die from want of quinine and food. The United States consul, Mr. P. F. Hyatt, has distributed hundreds of quinine pills, and the consulate is constantly besieged by fever-stricken people asking for medicines, to such an extent as to interfere with the consular business. I have learned through the press of the generous effort of the United States